



JOINT STRIKE F I G H T E R





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Open Systems Architecture For JSF Avionics

30 April 1998

Maj Dan Vore

Integrated Core Processor / Open Systems Architecture Lead

The Next Generation Strike Fighter

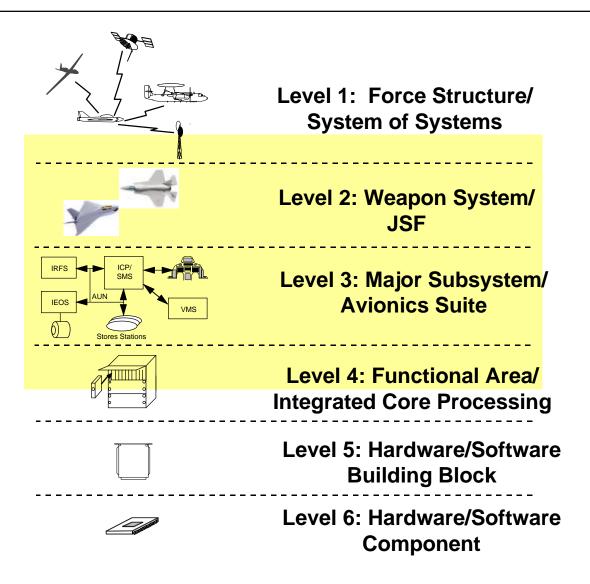


TOPICS

- Context For JSF Avionics Architecture
- Open System Principles for Embedded Real Time Processing
- JSF Avionics Architecture Definition (JAAD)
- System of Systems (SOS)
- Technology Obsolescence
- Summary



CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: ARCHITECTURAL HIERARCHY





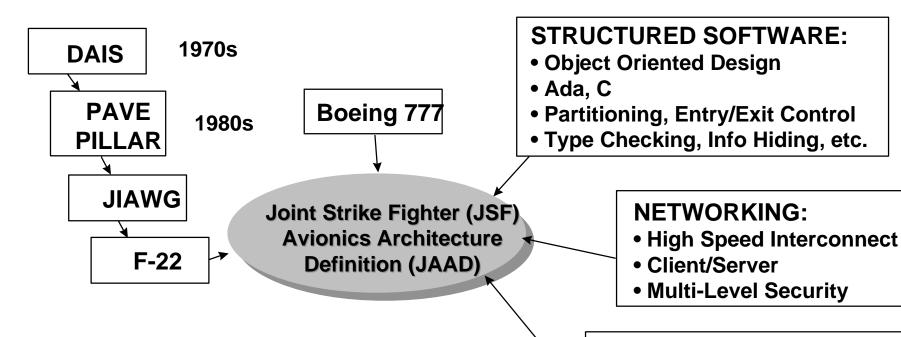
CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: NATURE OF MODERN AVIONICS ARCHITECTURES

- Any System Architecture Must Address:
 - Functional Entities and Their Interfaces
 - Interconnects/Interaction Among Entities
 - Global Design Rules & System Attributes
- Open Systems Principles Provide Discipline For:
 - Functional & Physical Partitioning
 - Definition & Control of Interfaces & System Services
 - Appropriate Use of Standards (Preferably Commercial)
- Characteristics Include:
 - High Performance, Real Time Embedded Processing
 - Scalability
 - Technology Independence & Domain-Confined Timing
 - Information Security
 - Reliability, Maintainability & Fault Management
 - Partitioning for Affordable Upgrading & Testing:
 - Isolated Threads
 - Modular Packaging
 - OS Kernel

- Memory Partitioning (page tables)
- ORBs
- Input Parameter Checking



CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: LEGACY OF MODERN FIGHTER AVIONICS



Architecture Provides the Framework for:

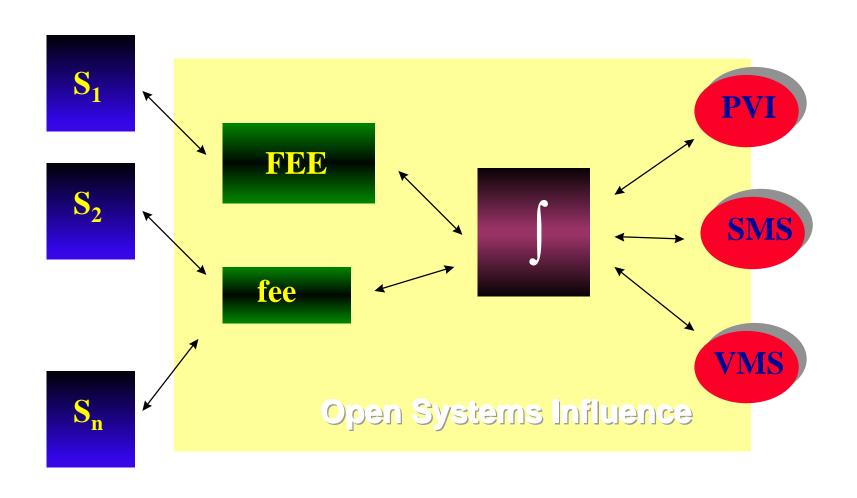
- Open Systems ("Building Codes")
- Affordable Development, Integration & Test
- Orderly Modification & Upgrading

DOD INITIATIVES:

- Acquisition Reform/Perry Initiative
- Open Systems Joint Task Force (OS/JTF)
- Joint Technical Architecture (JTA, DII COE)

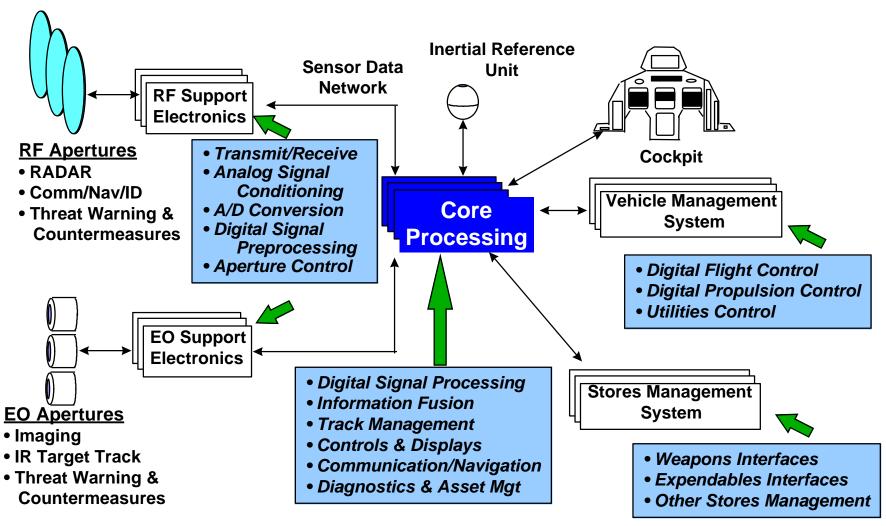


CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: GENERIC FIGHTER AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE



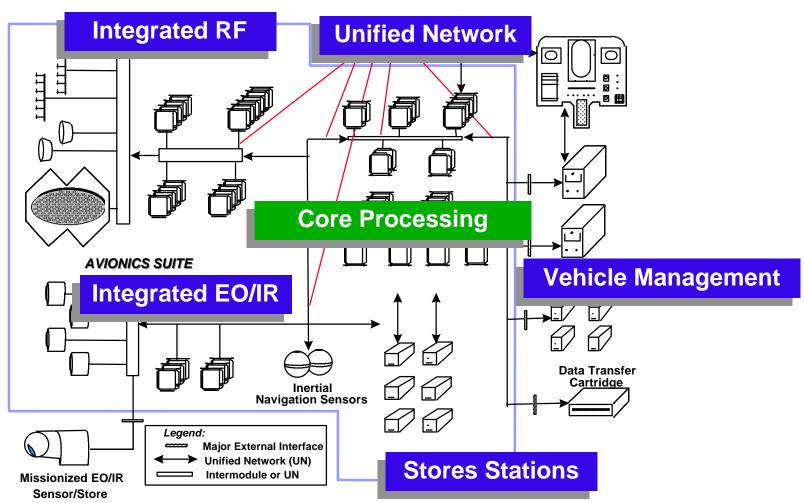


CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: STRUCTURE OF A MODERN FIGHTER AVIONICS SUITE





CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: JSF LEVEL 3 PARTITIONING





CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: LESSONS LEARNED

- Open Systems Is Necessary but Not Sufficient to Achieve Long-term:
 - Performance & Support
 - Affordability
 - Interoperability With DoD
 - System of Systems
- Besides Open Systems, Program Strategy Must Enforce:
 - Software Engineering Discipline (i.e., S/SEE)
 - Rigorous Requirements Analysis
 - Contract Incentives to Optimize System Performance
- Functional Integration Must Only Occur At Selected Junctures Within the Architecture (e.g., Track Fusion Node) -- Physical Integration + Functional Federation

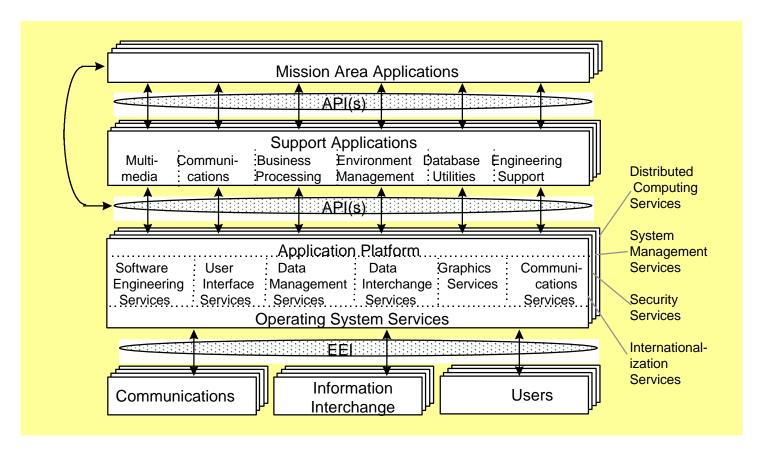


CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: LESSONS LEARNED (CONTINUED)

- Employ Open Systems Principles at the Outset
- Place Primary Emphasis on Interfaces & Common Services, Not Common Modules
- Adequate Risk Reduction and Demonstration of Candidate Technologies Before Standards Selection
- C⁴ and Avionics Systems Face Many of the Same Open Systems Challenges -- Issues Addressed In Architectures May Differ
- A Technical Reference Model (TRM) is a Powerful Complement to Traditional Architecture Definitions



CONTEXT FOR JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE: DOD TRM, VERSION 3.0



A Key Underpinning of the JAAD



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OPEN SYSTEM PRINCIPLES: SOME KEY TERMS & CONCEPTS

Classes of Information Systems:

- Management Information Systems:
 - Payroll, Purchasing, Personnel, etc. All COTS
 - Large, Physically Dispersed, Non-Real Time
 - Classic Opportunity for Open Systems Competitive Sourcing, Software Reuse, System Interoperability, etc.
- Command, Control, Communications & Intelligence (C³I):
 - Distributed/Parallel High Speed Processing w/ Mix of COTS & Custom Components
 - Operate in Non- or Soft Real Time
 - Major Benefits from Open Systems
- Embedded:
 - Small, High Performance, Single Platform COTS May be Limited
 - Real Time Operation HARD Real Time for Flight & Mission-Critical Functions
 - Open Systems Strategy Must Meet Performance, Safety, Interoperability, & Other Requirements



OPEN SYSTEM PRINCIPLES: SOME KEY TERMS & CONCEPTS (CONTINUED)

Integration:

- Physical Integration Collocation/Interconnection of System Elements
- Functional Integration Information Sharing, Cooperative
 Functions, Redundancy, Centralized Resource Management, etc.

Modularity:

- Partitioning/Decomposition of System Resources into "Atomic"
 Building Blocks
- Interfaces Among Modules at Various Levels of the System Hierarchy
- Commonality: Use of the Same Building Blocks Within and Among Systems



OPEN SYSTEM PRINCIPLES: GENERAL ATTRIBUTES OF OPEN SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

- Modular Design w/Mapping of Functions Onto Hardware & Software Components
- Mapping of Software Architecture Onto Hardware Architecture (a Block Diagram Is NOT an Architecture)
- Component Interfaces Which Are:
 - Fully Defined
 - Publicly Available
 - Maintained Through a Process of Expert Consensus
 - Implementable with Available Products
- Maximum Feasible Use of Mature, Well Supported, Widely Used Interface Standards
- Litmus Test Is Ability to Mix/Match/Integrate Modules from Multiple Sources



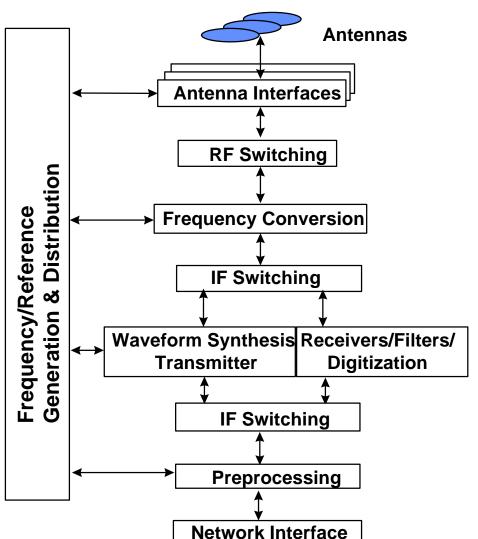


OPEN SYSTEM PRINCIPLES: KEY AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE ISSUES AND TRADE-OFFS

- Interconnects:
 - Unified Avionics Network Protocol
 - Required Performance to Support Information Flows
- Memory-Mapped vs. Message Passing Data Communications
- Integrated vs. Distributed Data & Signal Processing
- Processor Types (GP vs. SP Processors)
- Integrated vs. Single Purpose Apertures
- Real Time Operating System (RTOS) Characteristics
 & Software Building Codes (e.g., APIs)
- Software Language & Development Tools
- Isolated Functional Threads vs. Physically Federated Subsystems



OPEN SYSTEM PRINCIPLES: OPEN SYSTEMS APPLIES TO NON-DIGITAL FUNCTIONS



- Partitioning & Interface Definitions
- Re-use of Common Building Blocks
- Selective Tech Insertion
- Competitive Sourcing

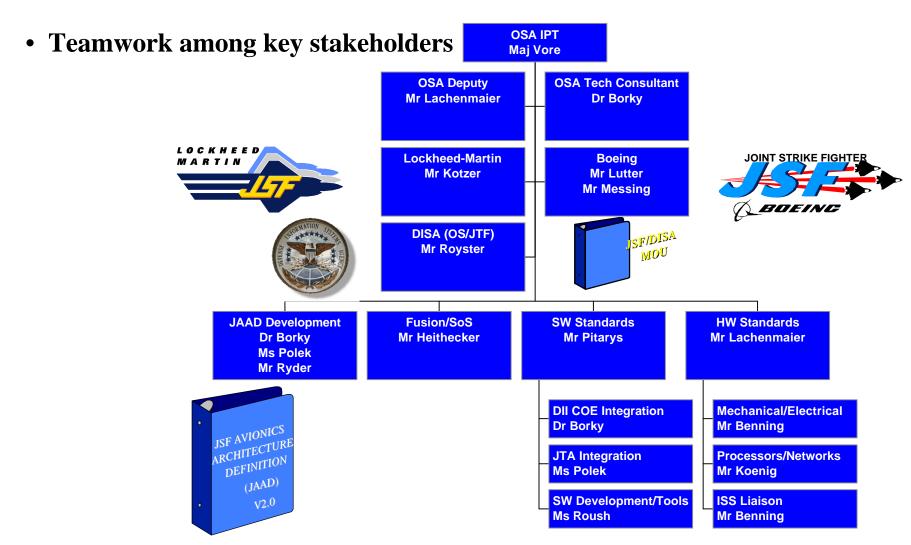


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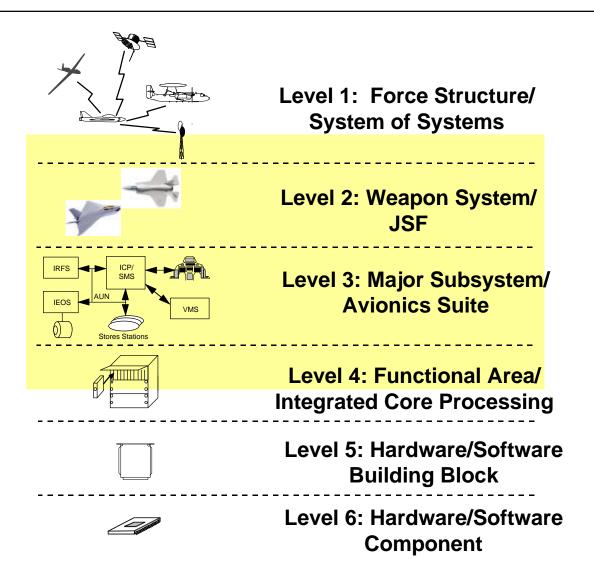


JAAD: JSF OSA IPT ORGANIZATION



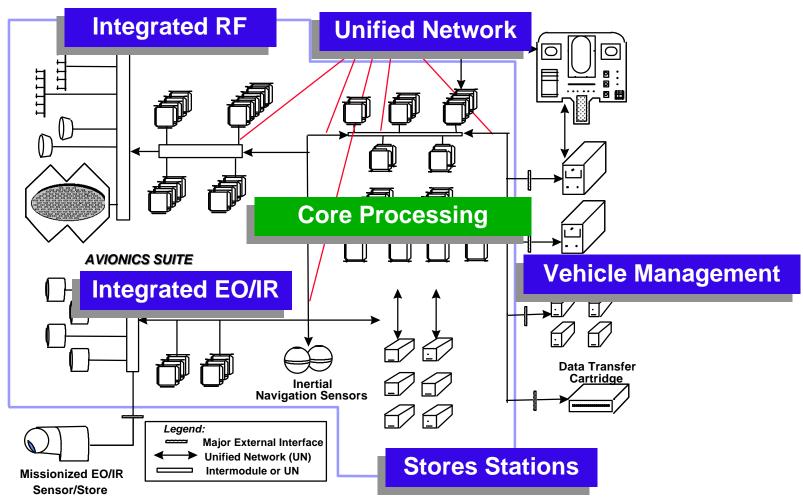


JSF AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE DEFINITION (JAAD): ARCHITECTURAL HIERARCHY





JAAD: JSF LEVEL 3 PARTITIONING





JAAD: PRIMARY ISSUES FOR JSF ARCHITECTURE & ACQ STRATEGY

- Cost of Module/Backplane Redesign For Tech Insertion
 - Module Design and Packaging Must Preserve COTS Benefits
 - Backplane Design Must Ensure Multi-generational Processor Replacements Within COTS Product Lines

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- Cost and Timeliness of Software Changes
 - Software Architecture Must Allow For Feature Insertion Or Extraction Within a Single Baseline OFP
 - Engineering Environment Must Merge and Automate Intermediate
 Steps Between Development and System-level Validation
 - Must Establish and Maintain Boundaries Around, and Eliminate Dependencies Among, Functions
 - Must Reduce Regression, Validation and Flight Test Times



JAAD: PRIMARY ISSUES FOR JSF ARCHITECTURE & ACQ STRATEGY (CONT'D)

- Cannot Afford Two Distinct Module Product Lines
 - Tech Insertion Must Integrate Fully With Both Production and Sustainment
 - R&M Improvements From Tech Insertion Must Be Reflected In Sustainment
- Cost Prohibitive to Port Among Differing Engineering
 & Support Environments
 - Single, Integrated S/SEE Across Contractor Team
 - Open Architecture Must Permeate System Infrastructure
 - Support Facilities Must Mirror Modular System Design



JAAD: CHARACTERISTICS

- Spans Technical and System Architectures
- Practical Openness Emphasis on Integration & Upgrading
- Scalability Achieved by Modular Design & Overall Architecture
- Domain Confined Timing Strict Localization of Critical Timing Relationships
- Failure Management Embedded Diagnostics/Prognostics Plus Selective Redundancy
- Unified Network Simplify Integration & Modification; Reduce Cost & Weight
- Fil Where "Function" is Defined as The Set of Behaviors Which a Module Can Exhibit Through Its Interface
- Maximum Feasible Use of COTS & Commercial Standards
- Support for the "ilities" Testability, Maintainability, etc.



JAAD: PRIMARY BUILDING CODES

Connectivity:

- Unified Network Protocol
- Links to Other Platforms ("System of Systems")

Software:

- Higher Order Language(s)
- Real Time Operating System (RTOS) Services
- Application Programming Interface(s) (APIs)
- Graphics Interface
- Data Base Management System Interface
- Object Request Brokers (ORBs, if used)

Mechanical/Electrical:

- Packaging & Cooling
- Power Distribution



JAAD:

PROVIDES EXAMPLE EVALUATION PROCESS FOR CANDIDATE STANDARDS

- Initial Candidate Protocols for Unified Avionics Network
 - Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)
 - Fibre Channel
 - Fibre Channel AE
 - Gigabit Ethernet
 - Myrinet
 - Scalable Coherent Interface (SCI)
 - SCI/Real Time
 - Serial Express
 - Sun S-Connect



JAAD: ENABLERS OF KEY ISSUE RESOLUTION

ISSUE

Tech Insertion Cost

- Reduce Module Redesign
- Preservation of COTS

"The contractor shall submit a plan for technology insertion which clearly demonstrates minimal or no cost of module or backplane redesign for incorporation of successive generations of commercial processors."

ENABLER

- H/W Independence (API/OS)
- Modular Partitioning (F³I)
- Executable Specifications
- Unified Network/Protocol
- On-module Features Reduce Backplane Complexity
- Processor Speeds Allow For General Purpose Application and Fewer Modules
- Incentivize Prime to Minimize Non-Recurring Cost of Module Design



JAAD: ENABLERS OF KEY ISSUE RESOLUTION

ISSUE

- Software/OFP Cost and Timelines
 - Single OFP Baseline
 - Responsiveness

ENABLER

- Re-Use of Objects and/or Components
- Use of Structured
 Decomposition and Object Oriented Design Approaches
- Clean Segregation of Applications and Execution Platform via API
- Replication of Environment Across The Team
- Independent Funtional Threads and Controlled Fusion Processes
- Functionality Implemented
 Via Data Versus Code



JAAD: ENABLERS OF KEY ISSUE RESOLUTION

ISSUE

Separate Module
 Production and
 Sustainment Lines

 Separate Engineering and Support Environments

ENABLER

- Modular Architecture
- HW Independence
- Use Production Line For Sustainment

- Portable SW and S/SEE
- COTS OS, Processors and Networks Allow System Emulation On Development Stations



JAAD: ISSUES IN WORK FOR VERSION 3

- Impact of & Compatibility with DoD Architecture Initiatives:
 - RT DII COE, JTA, GOA, AITS RA, etc., etc.
 - Overall Use of Object Request Broker (ORB) Construct
 - Common Operational Picture NRO, DARO, NIMA, NSA, etc.
- Real Time Attributes Possible Input to RT DII COE
- SOS Support Features:
 - Technical Complement to C⁴ISR Support Plan
 - Definition of SOS from JSF Architectural Viewpoint
 - Possible Use of, Input to JTA
- Multi-Level Security (MLS)
- Prognostics & Health Management (PHM)
- Clear Linkage of Architecture To Issue Resolution

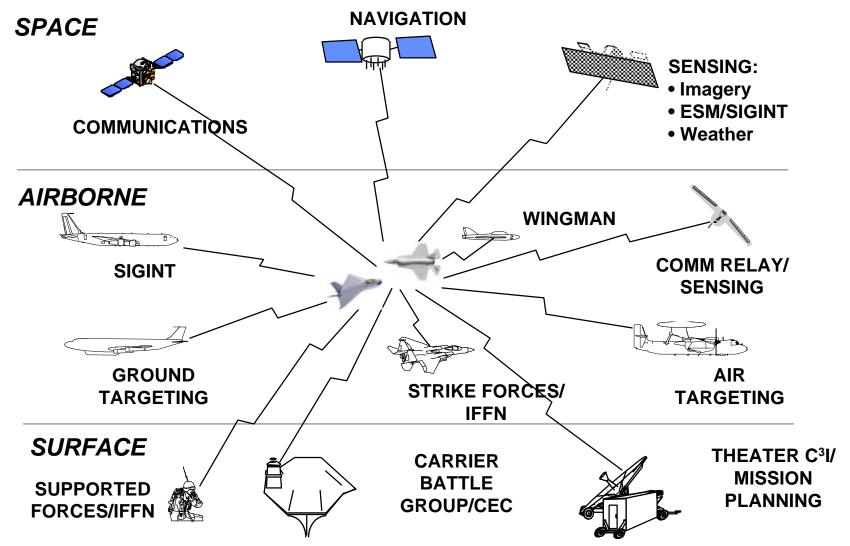


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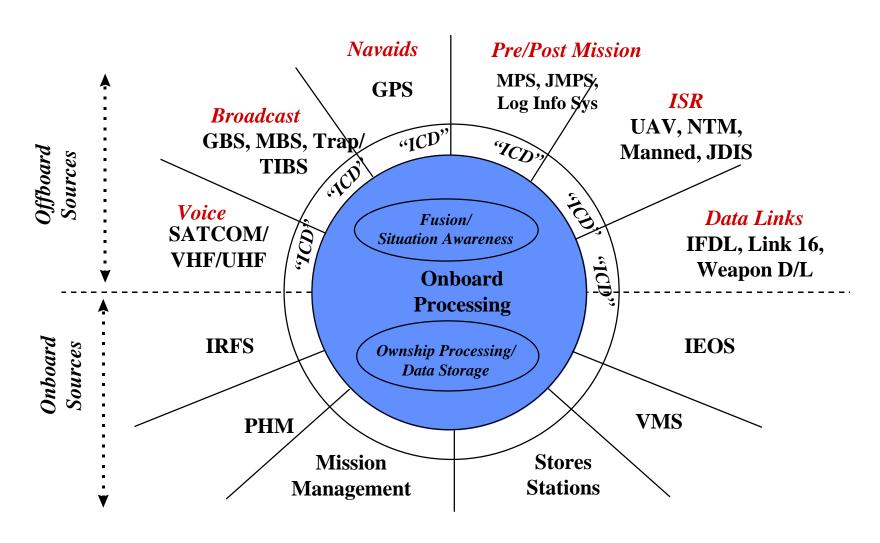


SOS: CONTEXT FOR JSF





SOS: EXTENDING THE BUILDING CODES FOR JSF OPEN SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE





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TECHNOLOGY OBSOLESCENCE: ELEMENTS OF THE PROBLEM

Product Availability:

- Commercial Life Cycles << Weapon System Development & Operational Lives
- Every Inventory Weapon System Has Serious Obsolescence Problems
- Virtually All Legacy Systems Experienced Nonavailable Parts Prior to 1st Flight
- COTS Survivability In Military Environments
- Rapid Change in Software Languages, Tools & Technologies
- Business Issues, e.g., Prime Contractor Wrap for CFE
- Acquisition Issues Program Strategies & Costs To Mitigate Obsolescence (Open Systems is an up-front investment)
- Growth & Upgrading Capability for Selective Modifications
- Budget Issues ROI Requirements for "ilities" Mods; Multiyear Upgrade Programs; "Color of Money;" etc.
- Organic Depot vs. Contractor Responsibility
- Multi-Service/Multi-National Configuration Management
- Optimizing Individual Systems vs. Common Solutions
- Life Cycle Cost Dominated by Software & Non-Digital Hardware



TECHNOLOGY OBSOLESCENCE: BASIC APPROACH TO MITIGATION

- Must Address Two Distinct Aspects of the Problem:
 - Affordability in Development, Acquisition, & Logistics Support
 - Availability to Maintain Readiness & Operational Support
- Ultimate Goal:
 - Technology-Independent Design Capture
 - Implementation with Available Products When Needed
 - Maximum Use of CAE for Specification Compliance Testing,
 Design Verification, System Integration, etc
- Continuing R&D Throughout Life of Program
 - Evaluate and Demonstrate Applicability of New Technologies
 - Analyze & Correct Performance & Supportability Shortfalls
 - Capitalize on Up-Front Investment In Open Systems
 - In short, Do Evolutionary Acquisition



TECHNOLOGY OBSOLESCENCE: BASIC APPROACH TO MITIGATION (CONTINUED)

- Traditional Approaches (Useful In Specific Instances, Not a Preferred Solution):
 - Lifetime Parts Buys
 - Reverse Engineering for Suitable Substitutions
 - P³I & Modification/Replacement of Unsupportable Systems/Subsystems
- Architectural Strategies Open Systems, Clean Partitioning & Domain-Confined Timing
- Executable Design Specifications:
 - Separate Function from Point Design
 - CEENSS (Continuous Electronics Enhancement using Simulatable Specifications)



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SUMMARY: ELEMENTS OF A STRATEGY

- Specify Architectural Attributes, Not Design Specifics
- Require Offerors to Describe Approaches/Methodologies:
 - System & Software Engineering/Integration/Test
 - Compliance/Certification for Applicable Attributes
 - Subcontractor Management/Incentives for System-Level Optimization
- Use Executable Specifications Capture Design & Functionality Unambiguously as Simulation Objects
- Enforce Rigorous Modular Decomposition with Traceability Up and Down the Hierarchy
- Ensure Functional Definitions Are Complete and Technology-Independent
- Selectively Apply COTS & Commercial Standards
- Use Results of Early Virtual Engineering As Foundation for System Integration Lab For Life of System



SUMMARY: OPEN SYSTEMS IS KEY TO JSF ACQUISITION STRATEGY

- Physical Integration, Functional Federation Is Essential to Performance, Mission Reliability, Supportability & Affordability
- Fighter Avionics Shares Many of the Same Challenges As Those Seen in C4ISR Systems
- Open Systems is a Key Enabler for JSF To Operate In the DoD "System of Systems" Context
- Open Systems Enables Ease of Upgrade, Reduced Testing, and Long Term Viability via Modularity
- COTS-Based Components and Standards Can be Major Contributors to Mitigating Technology Obsolescence
- The JAAD Presents a Framework for Avionics Concept Refinement, Technology Maturation, Conformity to DoD Architectural Standards & Development of Building Codes:
 - General Principles & Attributes
 - Overall Structure & Context for Application of Standards





JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER







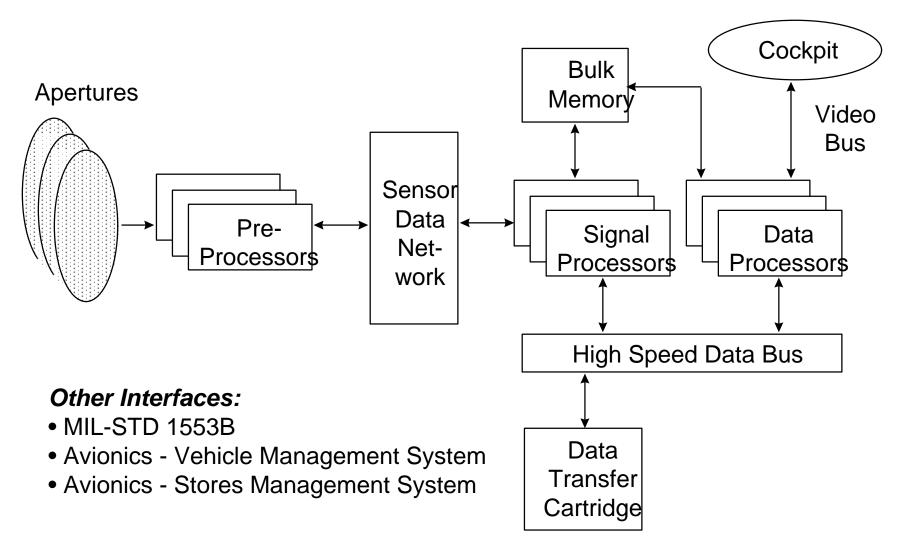
The Next Generation Strike Fighter



Backups

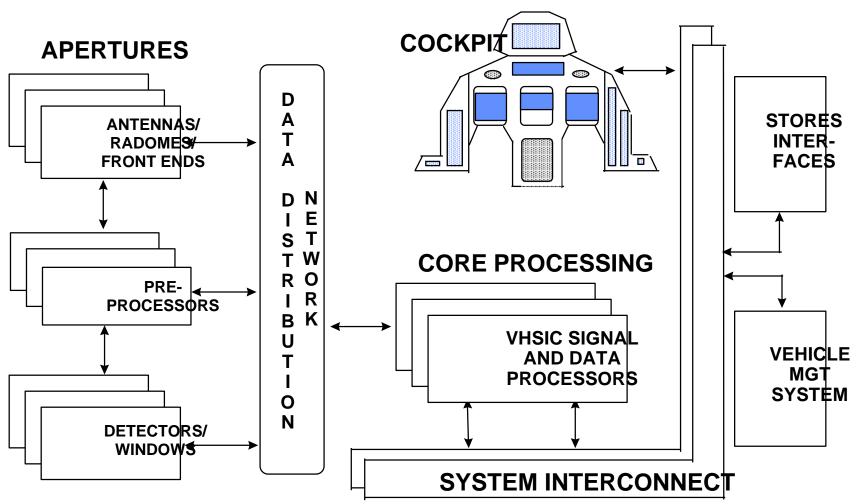


PAVE PILLAR



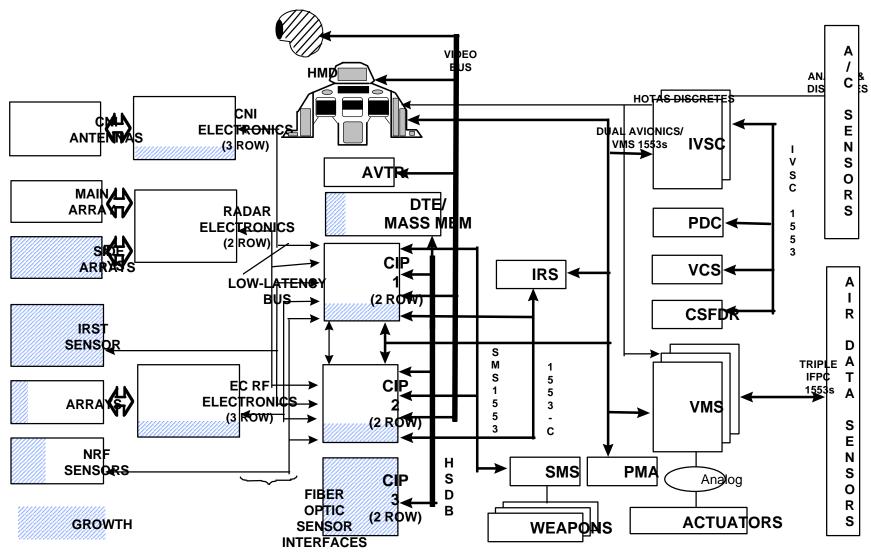


JIAWG ADVANCED AVIONICS ARCHITECTURE



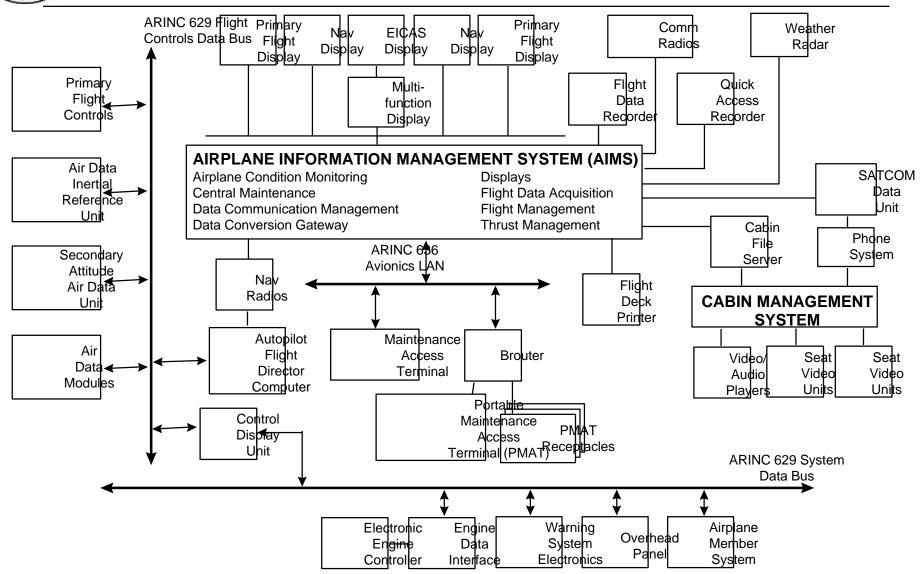


F-22 ARCHITECTURE





B777 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



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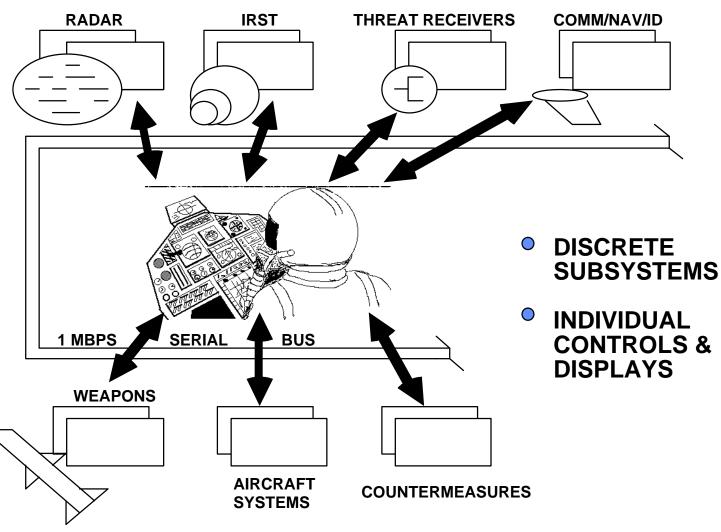
OPEN SYSTEM PRINCIPLES: SOME KEY TERMS & CONCEPTS (CONTINUED)

Architecture:

- Categories in the Joint Technical Architecture (JTA):
 - Operational Architecture User Requirements
 - System Architecture Three Elements:
 - System Components or Resources
 - Interactions/Relationships Among Resources
 - Global Rules for Design, Operation, & Evolution
 - Technical Architecture Services, Interfaces, Standards & Other Rules & Conventions
- Common Operating Environment (COE) Under the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) - Defines an Execution Environment & Set of System Services for Use by Applications
- Technical Reference Model (TRM):
 - Establishes the Structure of and Relationships Among Software Entities Applications, Execution Platform, & Interfaces
 - These Functions Must Be Mapped Onto a Hardware Architecture

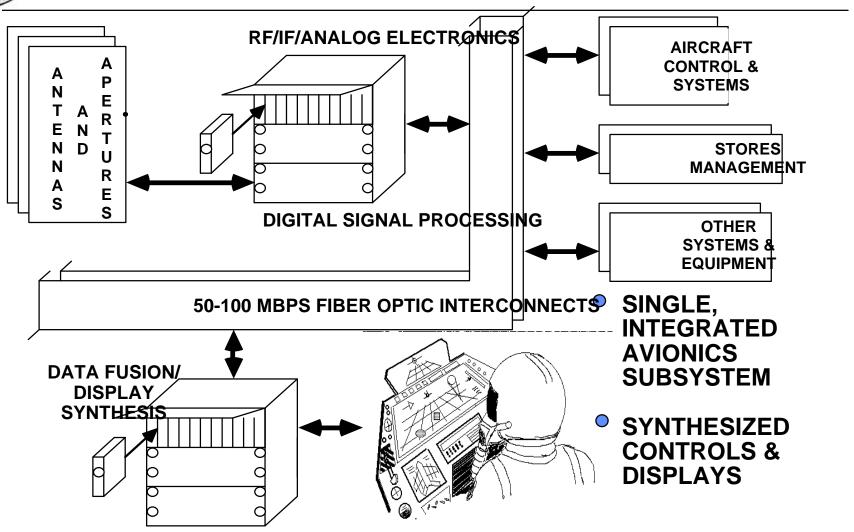


FEDERATED AVIONICS





INTEGRATED AVIONICS





JAAD SOFTWARE PARTITIONING

